

# SOFTWARE ASSURANCE FORUM

BUILDING SECURITY IN



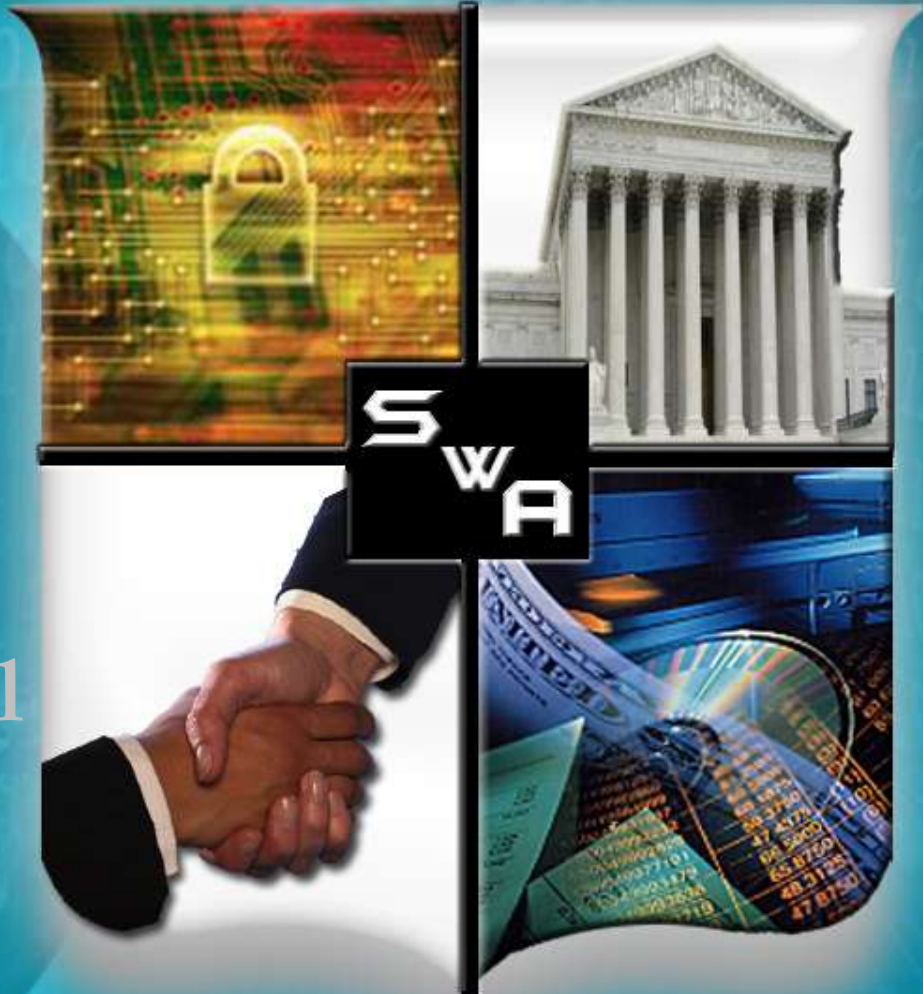
Homeland  
Security



Commerce



National  
Defense



Next SwA Forum 27 Sep – 1 Oct 2010 at NIST, Gaithersburg, MD



# Software Assurance



## Public/Private Collaboration Efforts for Enterprise Security Automation

Sept 27, 2010



Homeland  
Security

Joe Jarzombek, PMP, CSSLP  
Director for Software Assurance  
National Cyber Security Division  
Office of the Assistant Secretary for  
Cybersecurity and Communications

# Software Assurance (SwA) – Security Automation

- 10:45am - SwA Panel: Use Cases, Standards and Roadmap for Enterprise Security Automation
- 11:45am - Knowing Your Weaknesses (CWE)
- 1:30pm - Ranking Your Weaknesses (CWSS)
- 2:30pm - Understanding How They Attack Your Weaknesses (CAPEC)
- 3:45pm - Sharing Understanding of Malware (MAEC)
- 4:45pm - Panel on SwA Automation Protocol



# Software Assurance (SwA) – Security Automation

## SwA Panel: Use Cases, Standards and Roadmap for Enterprise Security Automation

- Panel Facilitator – Joe Jarzombek, DHS NCSD
- Relevant International Standards – Don Davidson, DoD
- Enterprise Security Automation – Bob Martin, MITRE
- Incident Tracking, Event Management and Threat Analysis: Operational Applications for Automation Protocols – Tom Millar, US-CERT
- Use Cases for Security Automation – Dan Schmidt, NSA and Tim Grance, NIST



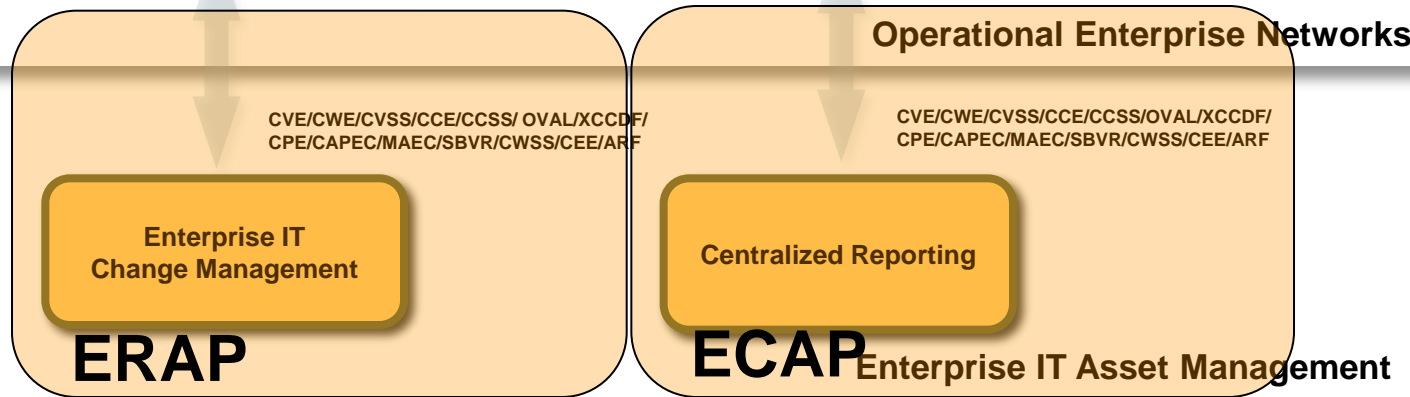
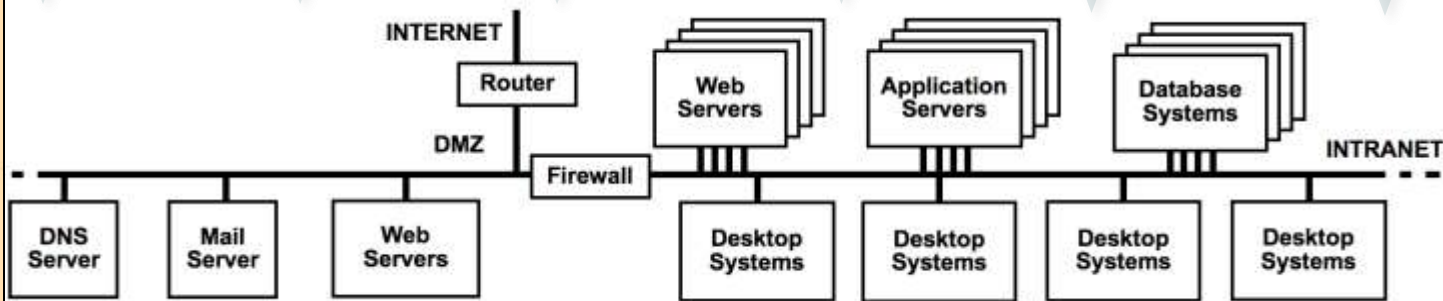
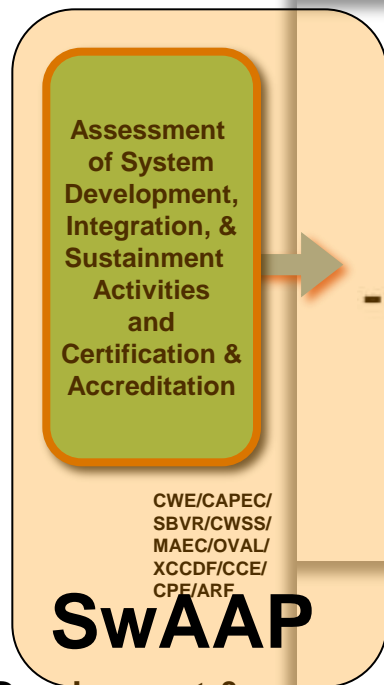
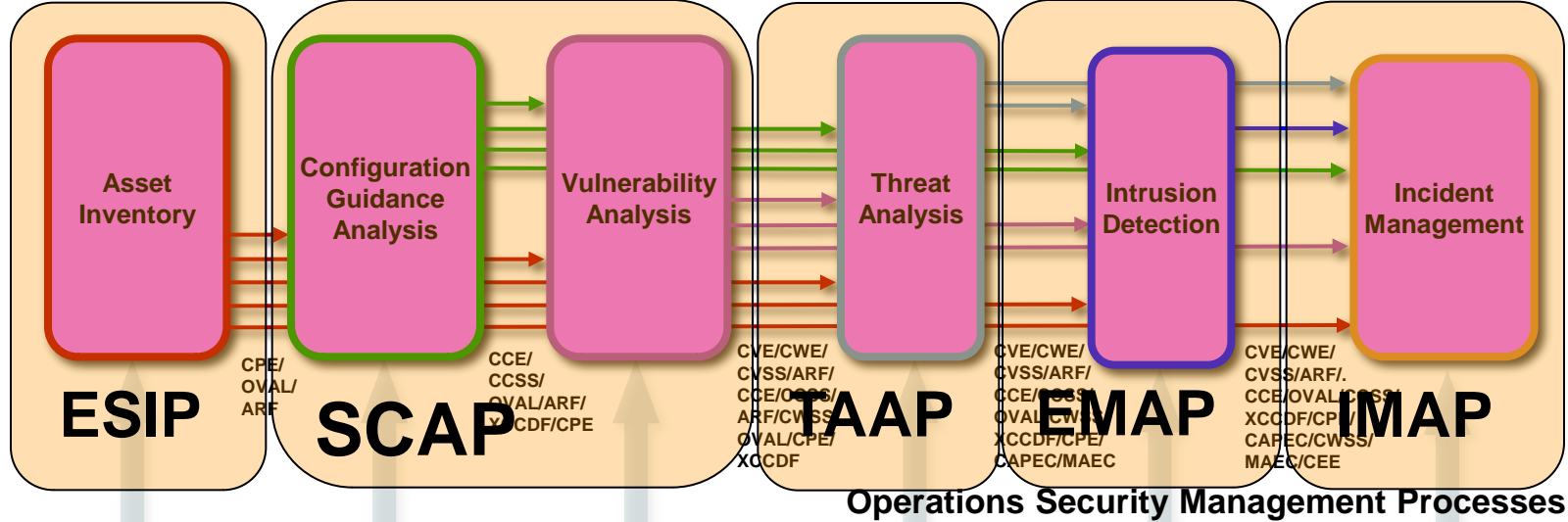
# Software Assurance (SwA) – Security Automation

- **Security Content Automation Protocol (SCAP)**
- **Software Assurance Automation Protocol (SwAAP)**
- **Enterprise System Information Protocol (ESIP)**
- **Enterprise Remediation Automation Protocol (ERAP)**
- **Enterprise Compliance Automation Protocol (ECAP)**
- **Event Management Automation Protocol (EMAP)**
- **Incident Tracking and Assessment Protocol (ITAP)**
- **Threat Analysis Automation Protocol (TAAP)**

## Use Cases for Enterprise IT Security







**Development & Sustainment Security Management Processes**

	SCAP	SwAAP	ESIP	ERAP	ECAP	EMAP	ITAP	TAAP
CVE	X						X	X
OVAL	X						X	X
XCCDF	X							
CVRF								
OCIL	X						X	
CPE	X		X				X	X
CCE	X							X
CWE		X						X
CAPEC		X				X	X	X
MAEC		X				X	X	X

	SCAP	SwA AP	ESIP	ERAP	ECAP	EMAP	ITAP	TAAP
CEE						X	X	
CRE				X				
ERI				X				
ARF					X			
OCRL					X			
IODEF							X	
NIEM							X	
CYBEX							X	



# Software Assurance (SwA) – Security Automation

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Panel on Software Assurance Automation Protocol

Facilitator: Joe Jarzombek, DHS NCSD

Steve Quinn, NIST

Dan Schmidt, NSA



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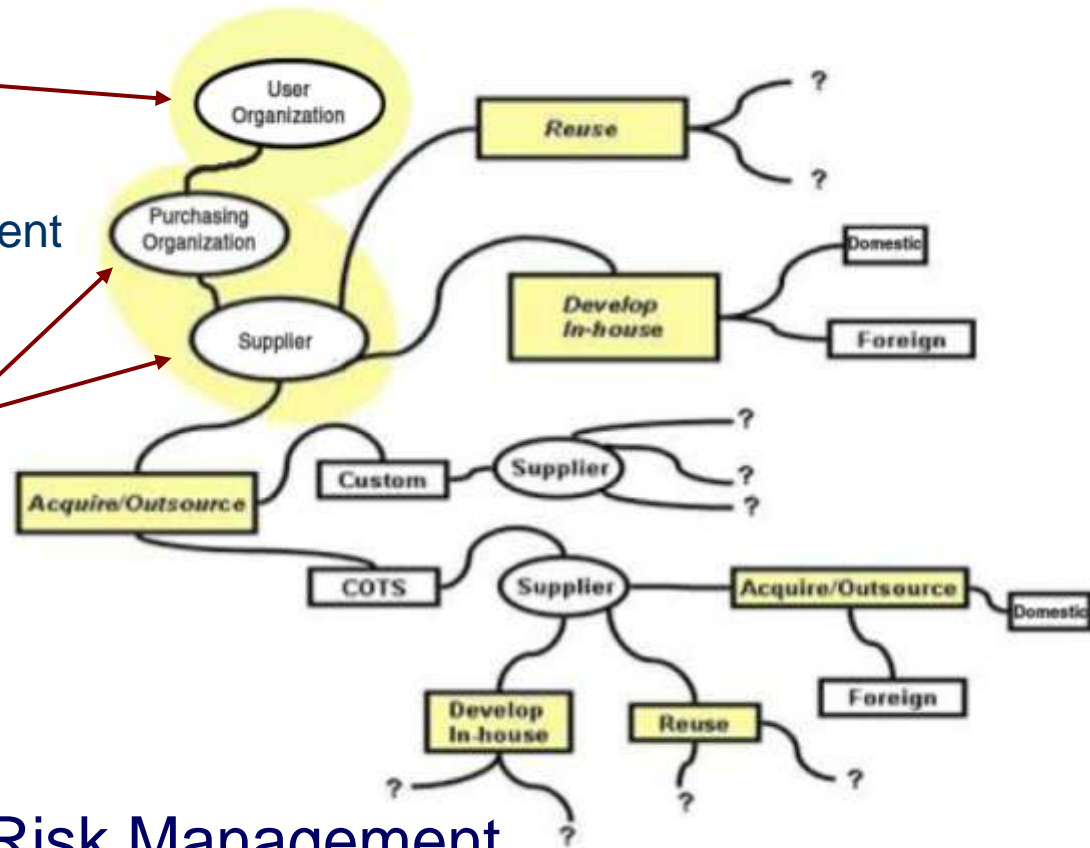
# Risk Management (Enterprise <=> Project): Shared Processes & Practices // Different Focuses

## ► Enterprise-Level:

- Regulatory compliance
- Changing threat environment
- Business Case

## ► Program/Project-Level:

- Cost
- Schedule
- Performance

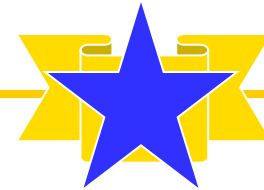


Software Supply Chain Risk Management  
traverses enterprise and program/project interests

# Software Assurance “End State” Objectives...

- ▶ **Government, in collaboration with industry / academia, raised expectations for product assurance with requisite levels of integrity and security:**
  - Helped advance more comprehensive software assurance diagnostic capabilities to mitigate risks stemming from exploitable vulnerabilities and weaknesses;
  - Collaboratively advanced use of software security measurement & benchmarking schemes
  - Promoted use of methodologies and tools that enabled security to be part of normal business.
- ▶ **Acquisition managers & users factored risks posed by the software supply chain as part of the trade-space in risk mitigation efforts:**
  - Information on suppliers’ process capabilities (business practices) would be used to determine security risks posed by the suppliers’ products and services to the acquisition project and to the operations enabled by the software.
  - Information about evaluated products would be available, along with responsive provisions for discovering exploitable vulnerabilities, and products would be securely configured in use.
- ▶ **Suppliers delivered quality products with requisite integrity and made assurance claims about the IT/software safety, security and dependability:**
  - Relevant standards would be used from which to base business practices & make claims;
  - Qualified tools used in software lifecycle enabled developers/testers to mitigate security risks;
  - Standards and qualified tools would be used to certify software by independent third parties;
  - IT/software workforce had requisite knowledge/skills for developing secure, quality products.

# Need for Rating Schemes



## ► Rating of Software products:

- Supported by automation
- Standards-based
- Rules for aggregation and scaling
- Verifiable by independent third parties
- Labeling to support various needs (eg., security, dependability, etc)
- Meaningful and economical for consumers and suppliers

## ► Rating of Suppliers providing software products and services

- Standards-based or model-based frameworks to support process improvement and enable benchmarking of organizational capabilities
- Credential programs for professionals involved in software lifecycle activities and decisions

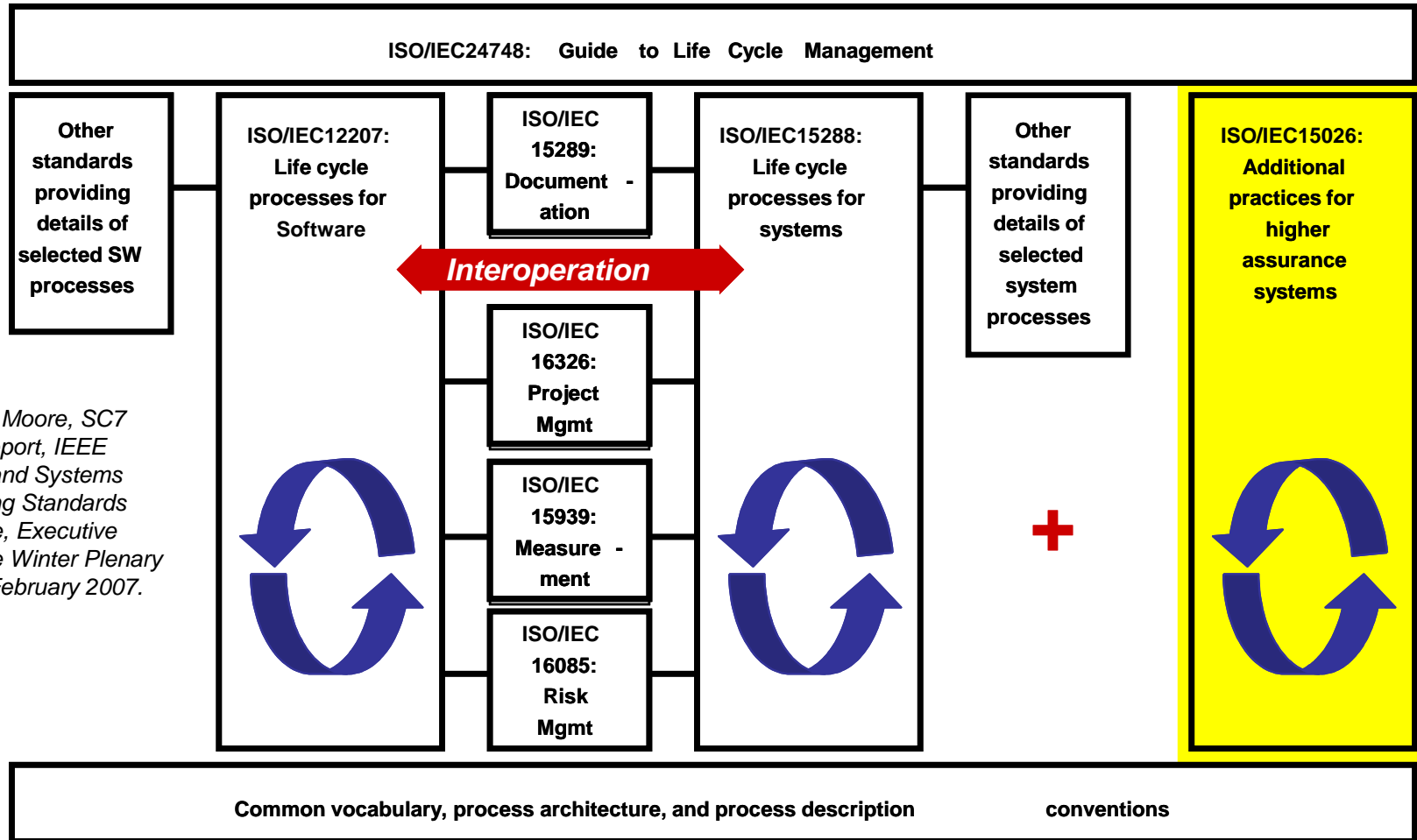




**International  
Standards  
Development  
Community**



# ISO/IEC/IEEE 15026, System and Software Assurance



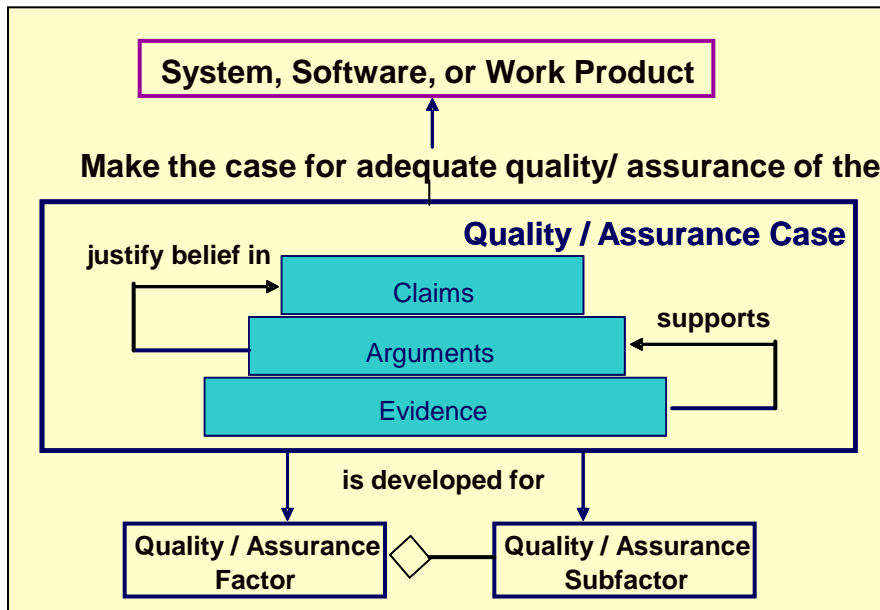
Source: J. Moore, SC7 Liaison Report, IEEE Software and Systems Engineering Standards Committee, Executive Committee Winter Plenary Meeting, February 2007.

“System and software assurance focuses on the management of risk and assurance of safety, security, and dependability within the context of system and software life cycle  
*Terms of Reference changed: ISO/IEC JTC1/SC7 WG7, previously “System and Software Integrity” SC7 WG9*

# ISO/IEC/IEEE 15026 Assurance Case

## ■ Set of structured assurance claims, supported by evidence and reasoning (arguments), that demonstrates how assurance needs have been satisfied.

- Shows compliance with assurance objectives
- Provides an argument for the safety and security of the product or service.
- Built, collected, and maintained throughout the life cycle
- Derived from multiple sources



## ■ Sub-parts

- A high level summary
- Justification that product or service is acceptably safe, secure, or dependable
- Rationale for claiming a specified level of safety and security
- Conformance with relevant standards & regulatory requirements
- The configuration baseline
- Identified hazards and threats and residual risk of each hazard / threat
- Operational & support assumptions

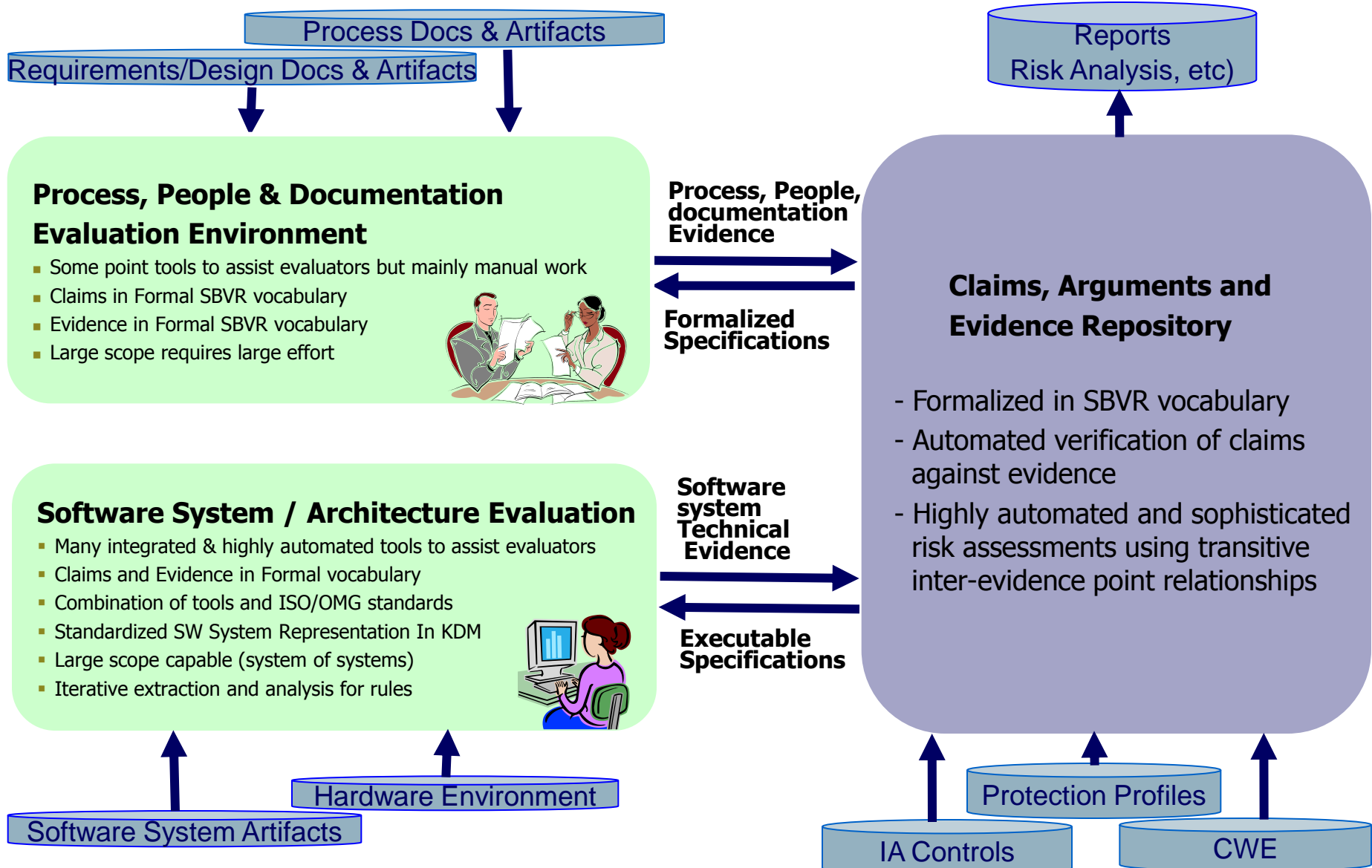
## *Attributes*

- ☐ Clear
- ☐ Consistent
- ☐ Complete
- ☐ Comprehensible
- ☐ Defensible
- ☐ Bounded
- ☐ Addresses all life cycle stages



# Software Assurance Ecosystem: The Formal Framework

The value of formalization extends beyond software systems to include related software system process, people and documentation



SCAP

CVE

CPE

CCE

OVAL

OCIL

XCCDF

CVSS

SCAP 1.1 uses the following specifications:

- Extensible Configuration Checklist Description Format (XCCDF) 1.1.4, a language for authoring security checklists/benchmarks and for reporting results of checklist evaluation [QUI08]
- Open Vulnerability and Assessment Language (OVAL) 5.6, a language for representing system configuration information, assessing machine state, and reporting assessment results
- Open Checklist Interactive Language (OCIL) 2.0, a language for representing security checks that requires human feedback
- Common Platform Enumeration (CPE) 2.2, a nomenclature and dictionary of hardware, operating systems, and applications [BUT09]
- Common Configuration Enumeration (CCE) 5, a nomenclature and configurations
- Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE), a nomenclature and software flaws<sup>9</sup>
- Common Vulnerability Scoring System (CVSS) 2.0, an open specification for the severity of software flaw vulnerabilities [MEL07].

**NIST**  
National Institute of  
Standards and Technology  
U.S. Department of Commerce

Special Publication 800-118  
Revision 1 (DRAFT)

## **The Technical Specification for the Security Content Automation Protocol (SCAP): SCAP Version 1.1 (DRAFT)**

Recommendations of the National Institute  
of Standards and Technology

Stephen Quinn  
David Waltermire  
Christopher Johnson  
Karen Scarfone  
John Banghart

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4.5	CPE Conventions .....	
4.6	CCE Conventions .....	
4.7	CVE Conventions .....	
4.8	CVSS Conventions .....	

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# Software Assurance Automation Protocol (**SwAAP**)

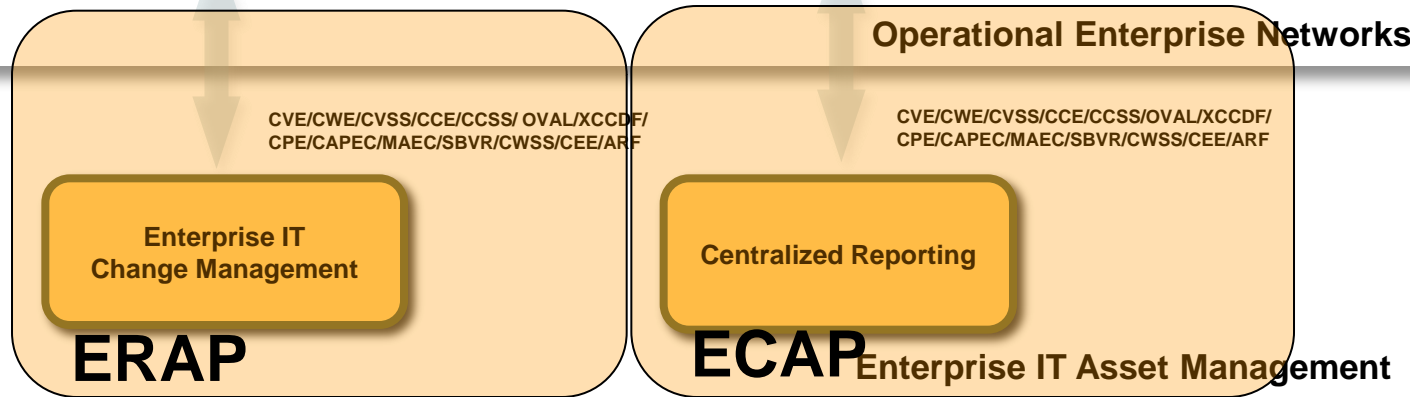
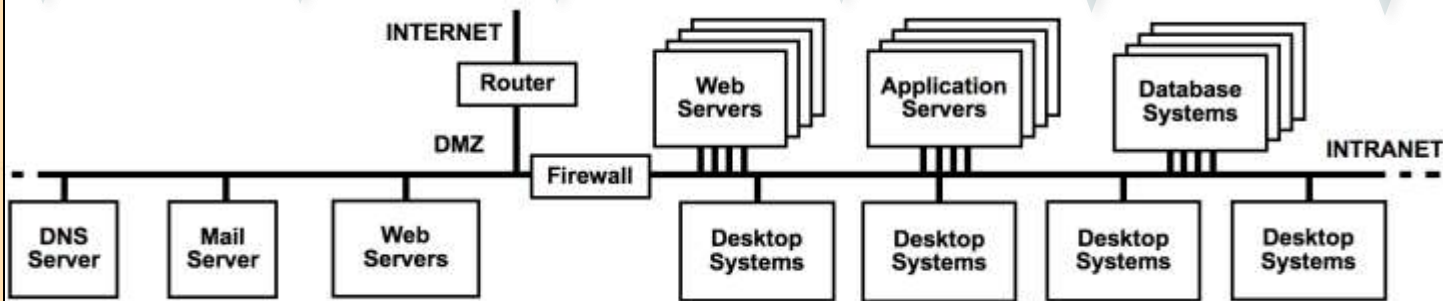
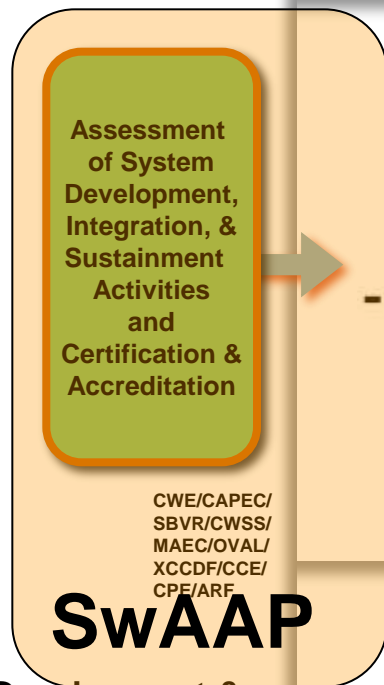
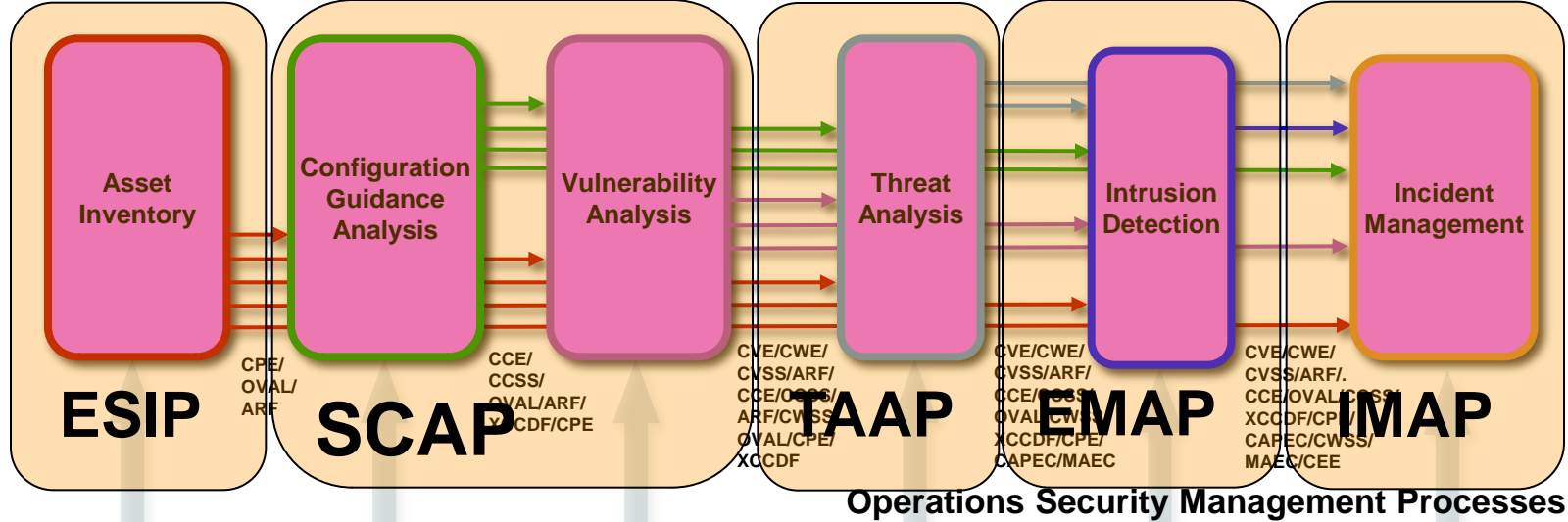
- For measuring & enumerating software weaknesses and the assurance cases.

Common Weakness Enumeration (**CWE**),  
Common Attack Pattern Enumeration & Classification (**CAPEC**),  
Malware Attribute Enumeration & Characterization (**MAEC**),  
Common Weakness Scoring System (**CWSS**),  
Software Assurance Findings Expression Schema (**SAFES**),  
NIST SAMATE's "Software Transparency Label",  
ISO/IEC 15026 "Assurance Case" (**ISO 15026**),  
OMG Software Assurance Evidence Metamodel (**OMG SAEM**),  
OMG Argumentation Metamodel (**OMG ARG**),  
OMG Structured Metrics Metamodel (**OMG SMM**),  
OMG Knowledge Discovery Metamodel (**OMG KDM**),  
OMG Abstract Syntax Tree Metamodel (**OMG ASTM**)

- plus SCAP to capture "accredited" system CPEs and CCE settings?
- OVAL checks for capturing "finger print" of software applications to address supply-chain risk measurement?

# “Other” Automation Protocols (“O”AP)

- | Event Management Automation Protocol (EMAP)
  - For reporting of security events.
  - Uses Common Event Expression (CEE), Malware Attribute Enumeration & Characterization (MAEC), CAPEC, etc.
- | Enterprise Remediation Automation Protocol (ERAP)
  - For automated remediation of mis-configuration & missing patches.
  - Uses Common Remediation Enumeration (CRE) and Extended Remediation Information (ERI).
- | Enterprise Compliance Automation Protocol (ECAP)
  - For reporting configuration compliance.
  - Uses Asset Reporting Format (ARF), Open Checklist Reporting Language (OCRL), etc.
- | Enterprise System Information Protocol (ESIP)
  - For reporting of asset inventory information.
  - Uses .....
- | Threat Analysis Automation Protocol (TAAP)
  - For analyzing threats and security risks.
  - Uses.....
- | Incident Management Automation Protocol (IMAP)
  - For supporting incident management and response.
  - Uses IODEF, etc



**Development & Sustainment Security Management Processes**





# SOFTWARE ASSURANCE FORUM

“Building Security In”

<https://buildsecurityin.us-cert.gov/swa>



Homeland  
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